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THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1891

OTOE county is enjoying a very successful and largely attended in-stitute out at Syracuse this week.

Christopher Columbus was a great man in 1492, but when 1893 rolls around if "Chris" could be with us then he would feel considerably puffed up on account of the spread they are making over him in Chicago.

The German dignitary who says that the United States seems determined to secure the lion's share of the trade of Central and South America, to the exclusion of Europe, has matters pretty straight. The Republican party is running the United States, and this is one of the things the party is here for.

The Nebraska City Press says that Al Ewan has returned from Kansas City with affidavits of the type, proof-reader and cashier of the Sunday Sun to the effect that he did not write the libelous article for which he was recently found guilty by the district court, but that one Charles Copenhagen did write it.

If Cleveland had done nothing else, his appointment of Lamar to the supreme bench of the United States ought to be enough to damn him in the eyes and hearts of all loyal men and women in this broad land. In one of Lamar's latest speeches he spoke of that arch traitor, Jeff Davis, the man above all others to blame not only for the war but for the brutal starvation of Union soldiers at Libby and Andersonville, as one "whose disembodied spirit still walks the land, holding a scepter of sovereignty unequalled by any ruler."

From Hamilton to Sherman. From the day when, as an unorganized mob, it assailed and maligned Alexander Hamilton for placing the credit of the country on a sound basis, the Democratic party has demanded "cheap money," and the cheaper the better. It drove two national banks out of existence because the currency they gave the country was too safe and stable, and it would like to deal the present national banking system its death-blow.

The Mills County (Ia.) Journal, an old time democratic paper printed at Glenwood, in fact the only democratic paper in Mills county, has flopped over to the alliance, creating great consternation in the ranks of the mossback party over there. Mr. La Chapelle, the editor, is roundly abused by the rank and file for his apostasy. After a close and confidential communion with the democratic party for many years, Mr. La Chapelle found the democratic party was bad in principle and in fact, so that we can but congratulate him on the good sense shown by deserting the old clan. If Mr. La Chapelle keeps on in a progressive spirit he will land in the ranks of the republican party later on. It is only a question of time.

A LEADING democrat at Washington who is well qualified to speak of the purposes of his party says that it is the intention of the democratic leaders in the next house of representatives to have two cardinal points in their policy. The first will be to have a series of investigations which will cover every branch of the public service, out of which they expect to make a great

deal of political capital. The second is to prevent any positive legislation so that the record of the democrats will be colorless with respect to positive measures to be enacted in the next congress. They will hope to rely upon the record which the party has already made, as to legislation. In other words, they will play the country for suckers; but if the suckers fail to bite, what then? The important part of this astute plan seems to have been left out.

A FIRE FROM THEREAR. Our free trade friends of the Tribune, Times, and Herald, although they are credited by the London press with being "able aids" to the English cause, are really receiving very little comfort from any of their friends across the water—unless, perhaps, it is comfort of such character as they do not desire to parade before the public. Certainly neither the testimony of the public men of England nor the press of that country bear them out in their assertions as to the effect of the McKinley bill on the trade of England or America.

They have been asserting that the bill has already worked a great damage to America, but Mr. Lane Booker, who is consul general for Great Britain at New York, begs to differ with them. He has made an official report to the home office in which he talks about the effect of the "new and higher duties" (the McKinley bill) in a way that must make George Jones and Joseph McDill smooth their hair the wrong way. Here is what he talks:

The trade of New York has been influenced by the new and higher duties which have effectually benefited American manufacturing interests. New life, he adds, has been imparted to the cotton and woolen industry everywhere but especially, says Mr. Booker, is this the case in the Southern States where new textile mills are going up with surprising activity, while all the old mills are being operated on full time. The silk industry, Mr. Booker's report says, in conclusion, is the only exception to this state of general prosperity.

Only think of it. Here are two hard blows in one little paragraph. "Cotton and woolen industries" greatly improved; in fact, "the only exception to this state of prosperity" is what? "The silk industry." The silk industry, which the McKinley bill did not disturb but allowed to remain where former tariffs had placed it, languishes. But the cotton and the woolen industries, which the McKinley bill has been so much abused for touching, are very prosperous—greatly improved. Mr. Booker is officially located in New York, and George Jones should at once cite him to appear at the editorial sanctum of the Times and show cause why he is thus discrediting the editorials of that paper. Mr. Medill should write to his old friend, Mr. Jones, at once and insist that he call Booker to account for thus firing upon them from the rear. The cohorts of free trade can stand anything else better than that. Their armor does not protect them in that quarter.

A BEAUTIFUL and imposing bronze statue of Henry Ward Beecher was unveiled in Brooklyn yesterday, it is the work of John Quincy Adams Ward who has devoted nearly three years to the task for which he had prepared by taking a death-mask of Mr. Beecher's face. The statue represents him in a characteristic attitude, in which he was often seen when entering Plymouth church. He wears the cape overcoat which so often enveloped his figure, and carries his soft felt hat in his hand. The face is somewhat idealized to express the general idea of the man in distinction from a mere portrait statue. With the central memorial are grouped ideal figures which represent the characteristics of the man. Two children are at the left of the statue upon the lower part of the pedestal paying their simple tributes of love and admiration for the strong and kindly face beaming down upon them. At the right side of the pedestal kneels the figure of a slave girl in a position of reverence and laying the tributes of a palm branch at the feet of the central figure. All the figures about the pedestal are of life size, and the statue of Mr. Beecher is heroic in proportions, standing nine feet high. The pedestal is of equal height, and was designed by Richards M. Hunt. It is of Quincy granite, highly polished.

If the government scientific sharps will kindly refrain from exploding any more rain balloons until after the corn is laid by and the wheat harvested the agriculturists of the west will feel like extending a vote of thanks. Under present meteorological conditions it seems like trifling with providence to go on with these experiments. They are coming just a year too late to be of any service in the Missouri valley.—State Journal.

COME MORE STATISTICS FROM ENGLAND.

Manchester is the largest of the manufacturing cities of England; the Scotch city of Glasgow may be larger, but much of the population of Glasgow is engaged in ship-building, which is a mechanical art rather than a manufacturing industry, and Glasgow also has a large ocean carrying trade, so that it may be said truly that Manchester is the largest city in Great Britain or in the world dependent on manufactures without the aid of a shipping trade. Manchester also is noted as being the birthplace of the political formula of free trade. For many years the free trade party in England was spoken of as "the Manchester school." For many years John Bright represented Manchester in parliament, and its manufacturing appendix of Stockport sent Richard Cobden to the house of commons.

These introductory remarks are made that the Tribune, Times, and Herald, lately spoken of by the London Financial Times as "strong-sided champions of British interests in Chicago," may receive the figures which we are about to present with that respectful assent which they are accustomed to yield to any information of English origin. The figures are condensation from a Parliamentary report upon the external trade of foreign countries as compared with that of Great Britain, and, lest our city contemporaries should suspect that the condensation have been made by American friends of the protective doctrine, we will add that they are quoted from the Manchester Courier of June 16, 1891, and are the work of Mr. Geo. Augustus Haig, who, certainly, is neither an American nor a protectionist. Before giving the figures it is needful to say that free trade has been in practical operation for a little more than thirty-five years in Great Britain, and that the statistics about to be presented cover these specific thirty-five years. Ten countries of Europe are so far from the practice of the free trade (as to be, in Mr Haig's estimation, entitled to rank as protective; they are France, Belgium, and Holland, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Spain, and Portugal.

In 1854 these protective countries imported goods to the value of £179,614,000. In 1889 they imported to the value of £629,119,000.

Increased imports of ten protective countries during thirty-five years £449,505,000.

In 1854 Great Britain imported to the value of £152,389,000, and in 1889 to the value of £427,638,000.

Increased imports of the non-protected country during thirty-five years £275,249,000.

In 1854 the ten protective countries exported goods worth £185,759,000. In 1889 to the value of £621,952,000.

Increase of exports from protective countries in thirty-five years, £436,193,000.

In 1854 Great Britain's exports were worth £115,821,000, and in 1889 £314,705,000.

Increase of exports in a non-protective country during thirty-five years, £198,885,000.

What becomes of the free trade dogma that no country greatly can increase its exports while it levies tariffs on goods imported from other countries when it is submitted to the test of figures which prove that the countries of Europe that do levy high tariffs on imports have increased their exports at more than double the rates achieved by the only country that has practical free trade?

As frequently has been remarked, the British free trader seldom juggles with figures; he gives them their true value, and looks their consequences full in the face; and, though it hurts him, confesses that the protective nations are increasing the volumes of their trade more rapidly than the one free trade country of civilization. Your Briton is a free trader only because he can not raise enough food for his workmen to eat. So long as the population of Britain could be fed by the farms of Britain your Briton was a staunch protectionist. He now desires that we should become free traders; but he would laugh at our simplicity if we yielded to his desire.

We again commend these British statistics to the consideration of American free traders.—Inter-Ocean

THE FUTURE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

As to the English of the future, who knows what the years may bring forth. The language is alive and growing and extending on all sides, to the grief of the purist and the pedant, who prefer a dead language that they can dissect at will, and that has come to the end of its usefulness. The existence of Britishisms and of Americanisms and of Australianisms is a sign of healthy vitality. "Neither usage," said Professor Freeman, after contrasting

certain Americanisms and Britishisms, "can be said to be in itself better or worse than the other. Each usage is the better in the land in which it has grown of itself." An unprejudiced critic, if such a one could haply be found, would probably discover an equality of blemish on either side of the ocean—more precision and pedantry on the one side, and a more daring carelessness on the other. To declare a single standard of speech is impossible.—From "Britishisms and Americanisms," by Brander Matthews, in Harper's Magazine for July.

"BETTER support the workmen in almshouses at once," says the Plattsmouth Journal, than to increase their wages by a tariff. How do you like that kind of talk, laboring men? How do you appreciate a friendship that tells you you had better work for the same price of the half-paid, half-fed labor of Europe, or else go to an almshouse at once? That is pure democratic doctrine, however, and so long as you assist that party you may expect to drift towards this very almshouse to which you are so flippantly sentenced by the party spokesman in this city.

THE NEW YORK Post embraces an early occasion to hedge by declaring that the success of the republican party in Ohio this fall does not necessarily make a victory for the same party certain in 1892. At the same time the democrats in Iowa are fighting the present campaign on the theory that success this year means the certain triumph of their party in the presidential year. Between the two statements it is easy to find the truth. Both states are republican at heart, and a victory this year will make it easy to keep them in line in '92. A democratic victory this year will be simply a notification that the republican will have to work a little harder than they otherwise would in the presidential campaign. Ex.

NIORARA has organized a company with a capital of \$6,000 to bore an artesian well, from which they expect to get water power enough to run a grist mill.

Our Commissioners. The following is a list of the gentlemen, who filled the office of county commissioner, since the organization of the county down to the present time.

- Robt. J. Palmer, Jacob Vallery, W. D. Gage, 1857. Wm. Young followed R. J. Palmer in 1857. R. R. Davis followed W. D. Gage in 1857. Geo. Mayfield followed Jacob Vallery in 1858. John Nutt followed Wm. Young in 1859. L. G. Todd followed R. R. Davis in 1860. Jacob Vallery followed Geo. Mayfield in 1861. Wm. L. Thompson followed John Nutt in 1862. Isaac Pollard followed L. G. Todd in 1863. M. L. White and N. H. Murphen followed Thompson and Todd in 1864. D. M. Cole followed N. H. Murphen in 1865. A. Carmichael followed Isaac Pollard in 1866. James O'Neil followed M. L. White in 1867. J. B. Moore followed D. Cole in '68. Benj. Albion followed A. Carmichael in 1869. J. Vallery, jr., followed Jas. O'Neil in 1870. L. H. James followed J. B. Moore in 1871. T. Clark followed Benj. Albion in 1872. M. L. White followed J. Vallery, jr in 1873. W. B. Arnold followed L. H. James in 1874. B. S. Ramsey followed T. Clark in 1875. E. G. Dovey followed M. L. White, 1876. Henry Wolfe followed E. G. Dovey, 1877. James Crawford followed W. B. Arnold, 1877. Samuel Richardson followed B. S. Ramsey, 1878. Isaac Wiles followed Henry Wolfe, 1879. James Crawford followed himself second term, 1880. Samuel Richardson followed himself second term, 1881. A. B. Todd followed Isaac Wiles, 1882. John Clements followed James Crawford, 1883. Louis Foltz followed Samuel Richardson, 1884. A. B. Todd followed himself second term, 1885. A. B. Dickson followed John Clements, 1885. Louis Foltz followed himself second term, 1887. A. B. Todd followed himself third term, 1888. A. C. Loder followed A. B. Dickson, 1889. Jacob Tritsch followed Louis Foltz 1890. "Frosted Cream," the latest and greatest drink of the age, at Gering & Co.'s.

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